

THE WEATHER.

OKLAHOMA—Tuesday and Wednesday, generally fair.
TULSA, Aug. 7.—The temperature: Maximum, 73; minimum, 54. Light south winds and clear, traces of rain.

TULSA MORNING WORLD



TULSA MORNING WORLD

PROSPERITY TALK

The kind of grand opera Tulsa desires was the \$20,000 variety, and that's what Tulsa went into the market and bought.

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TULSA, OKLAHOMA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916

10 PAGES

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TWELVE VOTE AGAINST CHILD LABOR MEASURE

Bill Passes Senate With Only Opposition by Democrats.

WAS PUSHED HARD BY PRES. WILSON

Will Prevent Interstate Commerce of Products of Child Labor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The senate late today passed the bill to prevent interstate commerce in products of child labor. The vote was 52 to 12. The measure, already passed by the house, was brought to a vote in the senate upon the insistence of President Wilson after the Democratic senate caucus once had decided to defer its consideration until next December.

Sensitizers who voted against the bill were Bankhead, Alabama; Bryan and Fletcher, Florida; Hardwick and Smith, Georgia; Overman and Simmons, North Carolina; Sitt and Tillman, South Carolina; Williams, Mississippi (Democrats); Oliver and Penrose, Pennsylvania (Republicans).

Opposition to the measure had come chiefly from southern cotton mill owners, and the group of southern Democrats who voted against it had fought it in caucus and maintained their opposition during the senate debate on the ground that the regulation proposed was unconstitutional and would interfere with the rights of the states. Eleven Democrats from the south, Senators Swanson and Martin, Virginia; Underwood, Alabama; Vandamm, Mississippi; James and Beckham, Kentucky; Hartsell, Louisiana; Robinson and Shields, Tennessee, voted for it.

Conferees Appointed.
In order to expedite consideration, senate conferees were appointed immediately after the vote was taken. The only amendment adopted would extend the bill's provisions to bar all products of establishments employing children from interstate commerce.

The house measure was directed only against those on which child labor actually had been employed. Senator Borah did not offer the amendment he had drawn attaching the immigration bill as a rider in order to force action on it at this session. Amendments to make the prohibition apply only to children under 14 who could not read nor write, to make it apply to children on farms, and to postpone its effective date for two years, were voted down.

The bill as passed would prohibit interstate commerce in the product of any mine or quarry in which children under 14 years of age have been employed, or in the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children between 14 and 16 have been employed more than six hours a day, more than six days a week, between 7 o'clock in the morning or later than 7 o'clock in the evening. It would take effect one year after enactment.

During the closing hour of debate today, Senator Tillman denounced southern cotton mill owners opposing the bill and said that while he believed it unconstitutional, he was tempted to support it because of the selfishness of the interests fighting it. He also declared congress was too much influenced by the attitude of labor interests.

"I have been shocked," said the South Carolina senator, "to find men in South Carolina, rich, intelligent, well educated men, who were willing to swell their dividends at the expense of little children. The veil of sophistry in their letters could not hide their heartlessness. Their plea, stripped of verbiage, is 'let the children toil that we may live in luxury' and yet we wonder at the spread of Socialism and the increasing hostility of labor towards capital."

Servitude of present day vote seekers to organized labor, he added, presented as great a problem today as did the attitude of politicians twenty years ago to concentrated wealth.

"The congress of the United States trembles every time the labor unions frown," he continued. "Capital, with its usual, entire regard for humanity, started the conflict and labor in self-defense organized for the struggle."

"We have ceased to legislate in the way we knowed to be right and have become panders to public opinion or rather we are making a cowardly surrender to those who vote and demand these things. I predict that in time a law will be passed making it unlawful for anyone to enter into interstate commerce that is not desired by voters of labor unions."

"The recent day upholders of humanity are the counterparts of the old abolitionists. Those fanatics, honest and well-meaning as they were, declared the constitution was a league with death and covenant with hell and their twentieth century successors endorsed the statement in acts if not in words."

OKLAHOMA'S OLDEST WOMAN DIES AT 110

PASSES AWAY AT POORHOUSE AFTER HAVING LOST A FORTUNE.

Had Outlived Three Husbands, Twenty Children, Grandchildren and Former Owner.

After having outlived twenty of her 22 children, a multitude of grandchildren, three husbands, the man who owned her as a slave, and all her friends, Sarah Anderson, Oklahoma's oldest woman, died yesterday morning at the age of 110 years. She was half negro and half Creek Indian.

Death came at the country poorhouse. Up to four years ago she was worth several thousand dollars, coming from her allotment but she is said to have been defrauded of her entire estate and to have spent her last years in poverty.

Mrs. Anderson was born and raised in Oklahoma, never having been out of the state. Her owner in antebellum times was Joe Clancy, a wealthy Creek Indian slave owner. She was a slave for more than fifty years but was never sold. Her name was Sarah Jenkins before marriage.

She was married three times and all of her husbands are dead. She leaves a daughter, a son and four grandchildren. The daughter is 80 years old.

Friends said last night that they were positive as to her age.

NAVAL INCREASE ADVOCATES WIN

Opposition to Huge Building Program for 1917 Yield to Persuasion.

FULL VOTE TUESDAY

Senate Approves of Conference Report on \$257,000,000 Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Administration leaders believed tonight they had won their fight for authorization by congress of the big naval building program, including four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers for 1917, drawn up by the senate naval committee after conference with President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. Majority Leader Kitchen, in serving notice today that he would call up the bill in the house next Tuesday, announced that Chairman Padgett of the house naval committee, one of those who held out in conference against the senate increases, would move that the senate amendments be agreed to. Earlier in the day Mr. Padgett and Senator Swanson, ranking Democrats of the senate committee, had talked over the subject with President Wilson, who is understood to have reiterated his belief that authorization of the larger program was imperative.

Senator Swanson said tonight leaders had made a careful canvass of the situation and were confident that the senate's personnel increases and continuing building program would be accepted by the house along with the amendments to the naval bill. A call was sent broadcast to absent representatives to be on hand for the vote Tuesday.

Separate Roll Calls.

In making his announcement to the house, the majority leader said separate roll calls would be taken on the senate amendment increasing the capital ships for next year from four to eight, on the proposal for a general construction program next year providing for increased numbers of submarines, destroyers and other vessels besides those of the capital class, on the three-year continuing program, on the personnel increases, and on the appropriation of \$1,085,000 for a drydock at Charleston, S. C.

That Chairman Padgett would make a motion to concur in these amendments came as a surprise to opponents of a big naval program. They would not concede defeat.

With final action on the naval bill imminent, the senate today approved without debate the conference report of the \$257,000,000 army appropriation bill which will be acted on in the house tomorrow.

A favorable vote is expected after which the bill will go to the president. Expectations of administration leaders are borne out, the naval bill will follow it to the president's desk within two weeks at most, and national defense legislation, undertaken as the salient feature of the sixty-fourth congress, will have been concluded with appropriations to carry it into effect aggregating approximately \$635,000,000.

BROODER OWNER FLAYS COOP
But Tulsa Officers Confiscate Lots of Hens in Oase County.

MEDIATORS ON HAND AS STRIKE CRISIS NEARS

Wilson Sends Officials to New York as Faction Leaders Confer.

400,000 RAILWAY MEN VOTE TO TAKE STEP

American Federation of Labor Behind Men in Demand for 8-Hour Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—At the suggestion of President Wilson, Judge W. L. Chambers and G. W. W. Hanger of the United States board of mediation and conciliation left Washington tonight for New York to be on the ground tomorrow when the representatives of the 400,000 railway men threatening a strike confer with the representatives of the carriers.

Martin A. Knapp, the third member of the board, now in Connecticut, also is expected to reach New York tomorrow.

Under the law the board is not authorized to offer its services until asked to intervene by interested parties, or until a tie-up is imminent, but in view of the magnitude of the threatened troubles, it said tonight that an offer to mediate might be made should the employers and the men fail to get together tomorrow.

President Wilson, it was said tonight, was anxious to have the board on the ground ready to do everything possible.

Labor Behind Move.

That the American Federation of Labor stands squarely behind the men in the demands for an eight-hour day was made plain in a letter addressed to officials of the unions involved by President Gompers, and made public here tonight. The communication was sent on behalf of the executive council to the secretaries of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. In it Mr. Gompers said:

"It is our most earnest hope that the railroad companies may be induced to take a broad-minded and humanitarian view of your demands. When the railway companies understood the full meaning of the eight-hour day and realize the advantages, moral and social, that will inevitably result from its adoption, they can not refuse to concede the workers the boon of the eight-hour day—and concede without imposing upon the workers the necessity of cessation of work in order to establish your demand."

"Regardless of whether your purpose is secured by the voluntary agreement of the railway companies or whether it is necessary for the railway men to strike to obtain this just and necessary protection, the American Federation of Labor pledges to the brotherhoods its support and sympathy in the effort to accomplish that which is fundamental for the protection and betterment of the railway men."

ALL COLLEGE MEN WILL QUIT BORDER

September Student Soldiers Will Be Sent Back Home; New Recruiting Plans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—Preliminary to the announcement of a new recruiting plan for the Kansas national guard, Adj. Gen. Charles L. Martin stated today that the Kansas recruiting officers had been ordered to muster out of the United States service at Fort Riley. The orders came from the central division at Chicago and the following officers are affected by the new ruling:

These Are Affected:
Maj. Albert H. Herman, Haworth; Capt. Dennis J. Sheedy, Fredonia; Capt. George J. Tronzo, Paola; Capt. Charles S. Gibbons, Nickerson; Capt. Guy P. Sawyer, Newton; Second Lieut. Homer M. Kunz, Emporia; and Second Lieut. Joe W. Murray, Lawrence. These officers have been recruiting in the state a little more than two weeks.

Back to College.

"A new plan for recruiting is to be inaugurated but I have not been advised as to what it is," said General Martin.

Word has been received here also that unless there is need for them on the border all college students will be mustered out of service September 1.

EX-BASEBALL HEAD IS NOW A TULSAN

W. E. Hill, Former President of Western Association, Locates Here.

W. E. Hill, former president of the Western association of baseball clubs, has moved from McAlester to Tulsa. Mr. Hill has opened up law offices with his father, under the firm name of Hill & Hill.

"Tulsa is the liveliest spot in Oklahoma," said Mr. Hill yesterday. "My father and I decided this was the place for us. Now that we are here we are glad we came."

While Mr. Hill has retired from baseball for the time being it is possible that he will be prominently identified with a new circuit that is to be organized next season.

Mr. Hill's father is one of the best known attorneys in Oklahoma. For 15 years he was general attorney of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

READY TO VISIT IN TULSA; HE SUICIDES

GEORGE I. BRUNO, BROTHER OF MRS. S. GALLIAS, SHOOTSELF IN ST. LOUIS.

Had Prepared to Accompany Local Woman Here to Regain Health Lost on Birthday.

Special to The World.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—A few hours before he was to accompany his wealthy sister, Mrs. S. Gallias, to her home in Tulsa, Okla., George Irving Bruno, 31 years old, secretary of the Arnold A. Thurman Grain & Feed Co., shot and killed himself in a lavatory on the seventeenth floor of the Railway Exchange building at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He fired a bullet into his brain, dying almost instantly.

Mrs. Gallias, the wife of an oil man of Tulsa, arrived in St. Louis several days ago with her daughter with whom she had been touring the resorts in the north. Bruno had been stricken with Bright's disease on his birthday on January 24 last, and was in such poor condition physically that his sister prevailed upon him to accompany her home. He had spent several weeks in a hospital. He agreed and made preparations.

When he left his home at 787 Bayard avenue, Bruno told his sister he would have lunch here down-town as he was feeling badly and did not want to make the trip out home and back.

Gallias was waiting to hear from Bruno when a telephone call notified her he had been found dead. Bruno was the son of John Bruno of 5025 Kensington avenue, a pioneer fish dealer of St. Louis. He had been despondent on account of his illness, which made it impossible for him to pursue his work at the downtown office. This despondency is believed to have caused him to kill himself.

He leaves behind Mrs. Gallias, his parents, two sisters, Miss Clara Bruno and Mrs. E. Wostenholme, St. Louis; two brothers, Frank and Lee Bruno, his widow and two small children. Mrs. Gallias will remain here for the funeral services.

HUGHES WOULD PROTECT NATION

Tells Chicago Audience He Would Cut Out Pork and Be Rigidly Firm.

PRESIDENT IS WEAK

Charges Democrats With Waste, Extravagance and Vacillation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Charles E. Hughes tonight told an audience that crowded Chicago's great Coliseum—the hall where he was nominated for the presidency—that he would do if elected president of the United States.

Mr. Hughes charged the present administration with waste, extravagance and vacillation. He declared that it had not kept the country out of war, but that it had fought an ignominious war in Mexico and had withdrawn from that war ignominiously. He charged the administration with having brought the country much nearer to participation in the European war than the country would have been had the administration "stood for American rights."

He declared that it was no more possible to expect tariff protection to a brass band. In 1912, he added, a more drastic congress than it would be to get a revival sermon out of a disordered house.

The nominee assailed the administration for its appointments to office and declared that if elected he would appoint to office only men who were well qualified.

Democratic expenditures for rivers and harbors were attacked by the nominee.

Stop the Business.
"I propose that we shall stop this pork business," he said. "I propose that we shall have government in a business-like way. We won't have any more of it. I can't stop it of these 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in congress."

The nominee said he stood for a business-like, responsible budget based on facts.

"I do not want any hot air in mine," he added.

The Democratic party, Mr. Hughes said, was approaching the idea of a protective tariff "like a skittish horse to a brass band."

"In the Champagné yesterday after a spirited bombardment among enemy detachments, which attacked with the grenade our positions northwest of Ture and small posts on Hill 195, were taken under our fire and dispersed."

"On the right bank of the Meuse the battle continued violently on the entire Thiabaunt-Fléury front. With remarkable tenacity our troops have held back and repulsed the adversary, who sought by counterattacks to drive us from the ground conquered by us these last days northwest and south of the Thiabaunt work; then, passing to the offensive in their turn, they re-occupied all the elements of a trench where the enemy had taken foot and penetrated anew the Thiabaunt work."

"On the Vaux-Chapelle-Chenoy front we captured a line of trenches."

Prohis Name Leaders.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 8.—At the prohibition party state convention here today E. H. W. Lewis of Dallas was nominated for governor. Dr. J. R. Richardson of Seymour, lieutenant-governor, and E. H. Combar of Dallas, United States senator, P. Paige of Dallas was named state chairman.

As to the administration's foreign policy, Mr. Hughes said:

"We have allowed our words to be CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX

RUSSIANS VIE WITH ITALIANS IN TEUCON ROOT

Latins in Gorizia Region Triumph Over Enemy and Capture 10,000.

AUSTRO-GERMANS FALL AT DNIESTER

Anglo-French Begin New Offensive of Powerful Momentum, Is Report.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—(11:03 p. m.)—Before the echoes have died of the mutual congratulations of the entente allies, statesmen and generals on the auspicious opening of the third year of the war comes news of further Russian successes and of a splendid victory for the Italian arms on the Isonzo front.

The surprising success of the Italians, who in two days have captured ten thousand prisoners, suggests that in addition to transferring General Koevess, an able Austrian general, from the Trentino front to Galicia, the Austrians also ventured to transfer troops from the Isonzo to the Russian front in an endeavor to stem the Russian advance.

General Cadorna's victory has caused in London rejoicing as one of the most promising successes in the war, and is one of the strong reasons for the steadily growing power of the allied offensive on all fronts.

Russia's new victories south of the Dniester and southwest of the Stanislaw-Kolomea railway afford great satisfaction, and the prompt admission in the Berlin official statement of the retirement of the Austro-Germans south of the Dniester is taken here to indicate that the Russian victory in this campaign has already been ordered.

In the meantime a new combined offensive by the allies has begun on the western front which is expected to lead to the severest fighting. Guillemot, around which heavy fighting is now in progress, is one of the strong positions in the German second system of defense and will doubtless be defended by the Germans, as was Fossiers, with the utmost stubbornness.

Gorizia Falls.

VIENNA, (Via London, Aug. 8.)—(11:42 a. m.)—The loss of the Gorizia bridgehead to the Italian forces is admitted today. A withdrawal to the eastern bank of the Isonzo, the statement says, was necessary to avoid severe losses because of desperate attacks by the Italians.

East of Otavina and Tlumach (Russian front) an enemy attacking column penetrated our first line, but was completely repulsed by a counter-attack. We took 1,000 prisoners.

"Near Tlumach, in the face of an attack by superior forces our defense was transferred from the region west of that town."

In the Verduin sector they have succeeded in regaining a foothold in the Thiabaunt work.

The statement reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse we increased our gains of yesterday, capturing a small wood and a trench strongly organized by the enemy north of Hem wood which we hold in its entirety."

"In the face of these two days, we have conquered north of the Somme the whole of a line of German trenches on a front of six kilometers (3.75 miles) to a depth of from three hundred to five meters."

"In the Champagné yesterday after a spirited bombardment among enemy detachments, which attacked with the grenade our positions northwest of Ture and small posts on Hill 195, were taken under our fire and dispersed."

"On the right bank of the Meuse the battle continued violently on the entire Thiabaunt-Fléury front. With remarkable tenacity our troops have held back and repulsed the adversary, who sought by counterattacks to drive us from the ground conquered by us these last days northwest and south of the Thiabaunt work; then, passing to the offensive in their turn, they re-occupied all the elements of a trench where the enemy had taken foot and penetrated anew the Thiabaunt work."

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OFFICERS FOIL MOB AFTER TOWERY PAIR

SIX WOMEN IN CROWD WHICH RODE UP TO JAIL AND DEMANDED THE PRISONERS.

Special to The World.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 8.—A mob composed of oil men and seeking to wreak summary vengeance upon Will and Cecil Towery, negroes who have confessed that they murdered Charles Vaughn, an oil man Saturday, was today again early this morning by Sheriff J. W. McCune, of McIntosh county, who spirited the negroes from the county jail and hid them in a cornfield while armed men searched the jail.

The mob, in which there were six women, rode up to the county jail shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and demanded the prisoners. Sheriff McCune had been tipped off and only a few minutes previously had taken the prisoners away. Jailed Waddle permitted the mob to inspect the jail. After he had satisfied them that the negroes were not there, most of the crowd dispersed. The negroes were later taken to the state prison at McAlester.

According to Sheriff McCune the posse that were seeking the negroes passed within twenty feet of them as they lay in a cornfield. The negroes were guarded by Sheriff McCune and Chief of Police Winkelman.

SHOOT DAUGHTERS; TURNS GUN ON SELF

Driven Insane, Prof. J. E. Malone of Walter Enacts Tragedy on Home.

FORMER EDUCATOR

He and Small Daughter Die Instantly; Child at Death's Door.

WALTER, Okla., Aug. 8.—Professor J. E. Malone, former superintendent of schools in Cotton county, early this morning shot and killed his youngest daughter, Leone, six years old, tried to kill another daughter, Jeanette, 11 years old, whom he shot twice through the body then sent a bullet into his own heart, dying instantly. The tragedy occurred at the Cotton home here, and was discovered by neighbors, whose curiosity had been aroused when none of the Malone family was seen about the accustomed morning duties. Jeanette was hurried to a hospital, but little hope is entertained for her recovery.

Resigned Recently.

His health recently caused Professor Malone's resignation as county superintendent of schools. He had been acting strangely, but no particular significance was attached to this fact by his daughter, with whom he was living. Yesterday when the eldest daughter, Jeanette, fifteen years old, left to visit relatives in Lawton, she was made an affectionate adieu by her father, who at that time exhibited no symptoms of mental incapacity. The fact that Jeanette left when she did in all probability saved her life.

Particulars leading up to the tragedy may never be told, as there is little probability of Jeanette regaining consciousness, and she is the only one who knows. From the appearance of the bodies, however, it is thought the little girl was shot and killed first, after which the weapon was turned on Jeanette. Confined he had killed both children, Malone is thought to have gone to his own room, where he fired a bullet into his heart. The revolver was found on the floor beside Malone's body. It had been emptied but there was evidence of only four shots being fired.

Professor Malone was well known in educational circles throughout the state. Shortly before he assumed the office of county superintendent in 1915, his wife died. From that date his health is said to have failed, but not until recently did it become apparent that his mind was also affected.

COMMISSION FAILS TO HIRE WALLACE

County Fathers Ignore J. P. Evers' Appointment of An Assistant.

Only 50 Made.

"As to your statement regarding the civil service, you are equally misinformed. During the year to which you refer, the number of appointments made in the coast and geodetic survey has been far short of 104. The actual number is 50 of which 38 appointments were made with the approval of the civil service commission. The remaining 12 were for temporary positions, chiefly of laborers at salaries of less than three dollars a day. None of them are under the civil service law as it stands now and as it stood for years."

"You say: 'I believe that 62 were made in opposition to the advice of the civil service commission.' The fact is that during the entire incumbency of Mr. Jones, not a single appointment has been made in this bureau in opposition to the advice of the civil service commission."

"Will you please give to this statement the same currency that you gave to the statement you made at Detroit?"

DEMOCRATS CRY HUGHES MADE FALSE CHARGES

Issue Statement After Long Powwow With Wilson on Nominee's Speech.

RELATE TO CHANGES IN FEDERAL SURVEY

Edwin Sweet Telegraphs to G. O. P. Candidate "Setting Him Right."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Statements made by Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for the presidency, in speeches at Detroit yesterday were characterized as false as to facts and of misleading substance, in telegrams sent by administration officials tonight after a long discussion of the subject by President Wilson and his cabinet at today's meeting. The charges related to changes in the coast and geodetic survey and the census bureau.

Secretary Redfield, in Birmingham, N. Y., telegraphed to Secretary Tumulty denying the charges made by Mr. Hughes, and later sent a similar telegram to Mr. Hughes. Edwin E. Sweet, acting secretary of commerce in Mr. Hughes' absence, also telegraphed Mr. Hughes giving a detailed refutation of the charges.

Mr. Hughes cited the retirement of E. Dana Durand as director of the census and the appointment of William J. Harris in his place, and the replacement of O. H. Tillman as head of the coast and geodetic survey by Dr. E. Lester Jones. Mr. Redfield's telegram to Secretary Tumulty follows:

Statement False.

"Statement of Hughes respecting appointments census and coast survey in Detroit false as to facts and of misleading substance. You may say from my telegram that I am refusing and voluntarily, was not refused or retired. I recommended him to present employment. Harris' succession was not political. Made fine record and promoted trade commissioner for Tillman. Census survey, retired voluntarily after my refusal, and resignation. Jones, his successor, promoted for meritorious work as deputy commissioner fisheries. Has made wonderful record instilling new life into service."

Mr. Sweet's telegram to Mr. Hughes, quoted Mr. Hughes and continued:

"I deem it my duty to correct some grave errors in the foregoing statement of Mr. Hughes, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, the scientist to whom you refer, was not displaced. In February, March, 1915, he came to my office and told me that he had determined to resign on account of ill health. He said that he had reached the conclusion many months before and had already purchased a place in Lees Ferry, Arizona, which he expected to make his home. I commended his information to Secretary Redfield, who expressed surprise and regret. Dr. Tillman's action was entirely voluntary and was not the result of any request or suggestion of the department, direct or indirect."

Wrong Again?

"You refer to E. Lester Jones, his successor, as a stock breeder and veterinary surgeon. At one time he had a farm in Virginia on which he raised horses. This was sold some time before he entered the government service. He never was a veterinary surgeon. He is a gentleman of education and refinement. Before his appointment to succeed Dr. Tillman as superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, he was deputy commissioner of fisheries, another bureau of this department, and displayed administrative talent of such high order that he was deemed by both the secretary and myself worthy of recommendation for appointment to the vacancy in the coast and geodetic survey. In my judgment this bureau was well equipped from the scientific standpoint, but stood in great need of a man of executive ability to direct and organize its work."

"About two months elapsed between the resignation of Dr. Tillman and the appointment of Mr. Jones. During that interval and before the recommendation was made, suggestions and advice were freely sought from parties who knew the qualifications of Mr. Jones, and also from parties who knew the needs of the bureau, some of them of the highest standing in the scientific world. Since the appointment of Mr. Jones the coast and geodetic survey has been developed with marked vigor and success."

Only 50 Made.

"As to your statement regarding the civil service, you are equally misinformed. During the year to which you refer, the number of appointments made in the coast and geodetic survey has been far short of 104. The actual number is 50 of which 38 appointments were made with the approval of the civil service commission. The remaining 12 were for temporary positions, chiefly of laborers at salaries of less than three dollars a day. None of them are under the civil service law as it stands now and as it stood for years."

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